

President Wilson Heads Peace Delegation; Lansing, House, White and Gen. Bliss Named; Lloyd George Says Germany Must Pay in Full

Hylan Ties Up Plan to Greet U. S. Fighters

Committeemen Say Mayor Is Placing Politics Ahead of Welcome to Soldiers

5,000 Will Arrive in New York Monday

Official Arrangements Lag, but Private Bodies Hope to Stage Reception

Unless Mayor Hylan decides to untie the hands of numerous waiting organizations this morning, the entry into New York Monday of the first contingent of the nation's victorious army abroad will be without official notice.

When the Mayor closed his desk and went home last night he had announced none of the plans for which his own committee has been waiting for two days. With but half a working day left to take action, the prospects of a fitting reception for the 5,000 aviators who will sail up New York Harbor about noon Monday were not bright last night.

Voluntary action of individuals, who expect to extend a hearty greeting to the veterans when they get within hailing distance of the city, was assured yesterday, no matter what the Mayor may do. But it was said that in the few hours remaining it was hardly likely that an official reception could be arranged.

Mayor Looks for Votes

A hint of the underlying reasons for this was offered by a spokesman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, which has been unable to take action because of lack of authority from the Mayor.

"The Mayor is waiting to get together some busy little vote getters and unless they are forthcoming there will be no reception," was this man's explanation. "This committee has been non-partisan, and as a consequence, hasn't made many votes for Mayor Hylan. So he is going to get up his own reception, or have none at all."

When it became known that the return of the 27th Division was a matter of but a month or more it was expected that the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, of which Henry McDonald was director general, would immediately begin its long discussed plans for a great reception. But Mayor Hylan immediately announced that he would place this task in the hands of a committee of 1,000, to be named by him at once.

As far as could be learned yesterday, only a few of the 1,000 had accepted places on his committee. Meanwhile Mr. McDonald announced his resignation. Former Congressman George W. Lott assumed his duties.

"We are waiting for some word from Mayor Hylan before we can do anything," was the word sent out from Mr. Lott's office yesterday.

Plan Private Reception

But the Aero Club of America, the Send-Off Dinner Committee and other organizations which have attempted to cooperate with the Mayor, or some representative of the Mayor, will arrange a reception for the men that may be as complete, even if unofficial, as if the city had officially extended its hand to the returning heroes. Augustus Post, acting for the Aero Club, said it had been planned to have big dirigibles sent down the bay to escort the transport carrying the troops up to the docks. If the time is not too short for the necessary arrangements, a boat will be provided to take a reception committee to Sandy Hook, where the men will be greeted.

A parade up Fifth Avenue also is contemplated. To give such a demonstration without assistance from the city officials, however, will be difficult, though it is thought reasonably certain the parade could be held on a "private" basis.

Hope for Big Banquet

"The military organizations about New York will provide the airplanes and dirigibles, I think, to escort the ship up the harbor. After that other organizations will take charge of them. The men will have to go to camp at Mineola, where they will be dismissed, and, if left to their own devices, will scatter throughout the city. We want to prevent them from scattering before we have greeted them properly."

The members of the Send-Off Dinner Committee, who have offered the machinery of their organization to Mayor Hylan, hope to give a dinner to the returning fliers that will eclipse even the banquet they served to the departing men.

Hotels to Defy Burleson 'Phone Rate Decrease

Managers Declare Ruling Violates Terms Regulating Seizure of Wires

New York hotel managers announced last night that they would not comply with the order of Postmaster General Burleson, issued last week, to reduce rates charged for telephone service. Mr. Burleson's orders were to have gone into effect to-morrow.

The action of the hotels followed notice from the Hotel Association of New York City that, in the opinion of its counsel, the Postmaster General has no legal authority to fix telephone rates in New York State. What their future action will be will depend largely on the attitude of Mr. Burleson, one hotel man said.

In explaining the stand taken by the hotels Charles J. Campbell, of the firm of Campbell & Boland, attorneys for the association, declared that the fixing of rates belonged to the police powers of the state. The Postmaster General, he declared, had taken over the telephone system by virtue of a resolution of Congress which contained a clause expressly forbidding him to exercise such police powers.

In announcing their intention of resisting, for the time at least, the order of Mr. Burleson, the hotelmen called attention to the fact that it was issued without their having an opportunity to set forth their side of the question. While they admit they charge in excess of the rates fixed by the telephone company, they insist that they are forced to do so in order to defray expense of providing public telephone service.

Dentist Goes to Jail For Socialist Speech

Alleged Remark of "Proud to Fight in Germany" Causes Arrest

Morris Zucker, Socialist leader in the 23d Assembly District, in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn, was committed to jail in that borough yesterday in default of \$20,000 bail by United States Commissioner Reifschneider. Zucker is accused of expressing seditious sentiments in a speech Thursday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, Sackman Street and Liberty Avenue.

"In Europe the Socialist is not afraid of shedding blood," he is alleged to have said. "It is only a question of shedding blood in the proper places, and, while I confess, I claimed exemption in America, if I were in Germany or Russia I would be only too proud to fight in the first line trenches."

His only remark yesterday, when the amount of his bail was announced, was, "Don't you think that's a bit high?"

"Not in your case," replied Commissioner Reifschneider.

Zucker is a dentist, twenty-four years old, and lives at 468 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mme. Breshkovskaya To Call on Wilson

"Grandmother of Russian Revolution" to Tell Needs of Her Nation

VLADIVOSTOK, Thursday, Nov. 28 (By The Associated Press).—Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who was recently reported to have been killed, has arrived here on her way to the United States, where she hopes to see President Wilson and explain to him her conception of the needs of the Russian people.

She declares that Admiral Kolchak is a Czarist, whom the people will not tolerate and that there are 100,000,000 persons outside the Bolsheviks and imperialist elements who demand the formation of a constituent assembly.

Mme. Breshkovskaya says that the Ufa directorate was composed of patriotic men, who knew they were the victims of a conspiracy when they entered the all-Russian government, but, lacking finances and other means, they had no other recourse.

After eight months of hiding in Petrograd and Moscow, Mme. Breshkovskaya went to Ufa, disguised as a peasant. She travelled 600 miles by wagon through Bolshevik country. The Bolsheviks, according to Mme. Breshkovskaya, humiliated her more than the Czar's police ever did. She will leave Saturday for Japan.

Millions in War Orders Held Invalid

Controller Refuses to Agree to Baker's Blanket Contract Cancellation

Specific Ruling Will Be Asked of Gregory

Agreements Signed Only by Government Subordinates Declared Void

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The government's maturing programme for cancelling big war orders with the minimum of disturbance to business conditions was thrown into confusion to-day by a decision of Controller Warwick of the Treasury that thousands of orders placed by telegram, telephone or mail are not legally binding, and consequently they may not be recognized through the negotiation of terminating contracts without special legislation by Congress.

Officials estimated that hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts are involved. At the same time, Secretary Baker announced that the War Department will direct its own cancelling of contracts "in a spirit of fairness and helpfulness to all concerned."

Gregory's Opinion Sought

Attorney General Gregory will be asked to pass on this apparent conflict between the law, as strictly interpreted by Controller Warwick, whose authority grows out of his supervision of payments from the Treasury, and the desire of the War Department to terminate contracts—both those backed up by formally signed documents and those undertaken on informal agreements—by making some sort of a lump sum payment to the contractors.

If legislation is found to be necessary, it is said, an attempt will be made to rush it through Congress immediately to avoid holding up the government's great industrial demobilization and readjustment plans.

Planned to Keep Plants Going

Secretary Baker had proposed a form of terminating contracts—a supplementary agreement—by which the government would be released by the contractor from the original contract and in return would pay the contractor for "expenses incurred" in carrying out the agreement, and an additional allowance for profit limited to 10 per cent of the cost of the unfinished articles on hand.

The War Department had further proposed to pay the manufacturer immediately 75 per cent of the minimum due on this basis, as determined by a contracting officer of the government and the balance after time had been allowed for careful determination of the final amount due.

This method, Secretary Baker said, would give plants which had devoted themselves heartily to government work some capital to finance their reconversion to peacetime production and prevent "a break in their continuous operation and employment of labor."

No Profits Are Assumed

Controller Warwick's decision declared "it cannot be assumed, as the proposed contract form does, that the contractor anticipates profits from completing his contracts."

The controller also said that "the making of the supplement, agreement and the simple certifying to a minimum amount by the contracting officer upon the statement and estimate of the contractor will not be sufficient nor conclusive upon the accounting officers."

This referred to the checking of payments made by accountants working under the direction of the controller of the Treasury. He added: "The supplemental agreement cannot be permitted to impose a liability upon the government where none theretofore existed."

The controller then explained that a contract, to be legal, must "be reduced to writing, with the names of the parties signed at the end," and that "a signing by proxy is considered by this office as not permissible."

Thousands of contracts have been signed in this manner by proxies of the army officers duly authorized by the Secretary of War.

Kaiser Can Be Indicted, Says Premier

British Premier Calls for Just and Stern Penalties to Prevent Warfare

Atrocity Authors Shall Not Escape

If Emperors Who Started War Go Free, There Is No Justice, Says Statesman

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity. Those guilty of atrocities in the war and of inhumane treatment of Allied war prisoners should likewise be brought to the bar of justice, and an investigation to prove the culpability of the authors of the war should be undertaken and proper punishment exacted.

These were some of the statements made by Premier Lloyd George in addresses delivered at Newcastle to-day. Dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium, he said the British government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the kingdom and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that, in their judgment, the former German Emperor was guilty of an indictable offence for which he ought to be held responsible. "We have got to act," said the Premier, "that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into war will know what is waiting for them at the end."

The Prime Minister said the victory of the Entente Allies had been due to the ceaseless valor of their men and that it would be a lesson to anybody who in the future thought that they, as the Prussian war lords hoped, "could overlook this little island in their reckoning."

"We are now approaching the Peace Conference," the Premier continued. "The price of victory is not vengeance. First of all, what about those people whom we have received without question for years to our shores; to whom we give equal rights with our own sons and daughters, and who abused that hospitality to betray the land, to plot against security, to spy upon it and to gain such information as enabled the Prussian war lords to inflict not punishment but damage and injury upon the land that had received them as guests? Never again."

Holds Punishment Merited

Mr. Lloyd George said the interests of security and fair play demanded that it should be made perfectly clear that the people who acted in this way merited punishment for the damage they had inflicted.

The second question was the question of indemnities, the Premier added. In every court of justice throughout the world the party which lost has had to bear the cost of the litigation. When Germany defeated France she established the principle, and there was no doubt that the principle was the right one. Germany must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of her capacity.

"But I must use one word of warning," added Mr. Lloyd George. "We have to consider the question of Germany's capacity. Whatever happens, Germany is not to be allowed to pay her indemnity by dumping cheap goods upon us. That is the only limit in principle we are laying down. She must not be allowed to pay for her wanton damage and devastation by dumping cheap goods and wrecking our industries."

"There is a third and last point. Is no one to be made responsible for the war? Something has been responsible for a war that has taken the lives of millions of the best young men of Europe. Is not any one to be made responsible for that? If not, all I can say is that if it is the case there is one justice for the poor, wretched criminal and another for kings and emperors."

Two Crimes Charged

Mr. Lloyd George declared that there were two offences against the law of nations that had been committed.

"One," he said, "is the crime against humanity in the deliberate plotting of the great war. The other is the outrage upon international law. It is a

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Berlin Tells Ex-Kaiser He Must Abdicate

Demands He and Crown Prince Formally Renounce Claims to Throne

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Berlin government, according to a news dispatch received from Copenhagen by the Exchange Telegraph Company, has sent a telegram to the former German Emperor, now in Holland, demanding the formal abdication of himself and the former Crown Prince.

The actual procedure to be followed by the Allies in demanding the surrender of the former Emperor to them will be discussed in London, according to "The Daily Express."

The British and French governments, the newspaper adds, have reached a decision regarding their right to make the demand on Holland. The Amsterdam "Telegraaf" says it understands the members of the former German Emperor's suite, who have been at Maarn, Holland, will return to Germany to-day.

The former German Emperor contemplates an early return to Germany to reclaim his throne, according to news received in London through a neutral source of high standing, says "The Daily Mail."

The newspaper adds that the revolution in Germany is being managed by officers of the German High Command with a view to eventually causing its collapse and the triumphant return of the former Emperor to Berlin. Some of these officers in civilian clothes have been recognized in the streets of Berlin. Many of them are reported to be dressed as workmen.

These officers harangue the crowds as comrades and in every way encourage the revolutionary movement. It is added, however, that if opportunity offers they will abandon this disguise, contend that the revolution is a failure and begin a counter revolution.

Troops Will Be Ten Months in Coming Home

Last Division of U. S. Army Probably Will Not Arrive Before October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Boston, New York, Newport News, and Charleston, S. C., are the ports the War Department plans to use for the return of the army from overseas. Even with this wide distribution of the strain on port facilities and transportation, and with German ships now idle in German harbors, employed on the task, estimates show that the last of the army could not possibly reach the United States in less than eight months.

Calculations upon which preparations by the department probably will be based fix ten months as the minimum.

These estimates have been made wholly on the basis of the physical difficulties to be overcome, and do not take into consideration the question of the retention in Europe for some time of an American force.

In estimating transport tonnage available for the movement, officials have not only looked ahead to the new ships which will be delivered during the demobilization period by the Shipping Board, but also upon idle German ships, including two new and very large liners reported to have been completed, except for some details of equipment. Among the known German steamers is the Imperator, almost as large as the Vaterland, now the Leviathan. The two new German liners are of approximately the same size as these craft. Each of these four carries nearly 10,000 men a trip.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Plans for American troops to return home are being worked out here by Edward N. Harley, chairman of the American Shipping Board. It is not certain that British shipping can be spared to the extent it was in bringing the troops over. Even if this shipping is again used, it probably would take at least as long as for the bringing of the troops over, which was a year and a half, unless tonnage now in German ports is used.

Hungry Teuton Army in Wild Rush for Home

Shooting Its Officers and Writing Discharges in Stampede for Food

By Wilbur Forrest
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LUXEMBURG, Nov. 24 (by courier to the French border).—That German troops have been running amuck, due to the breakdown of the army food supplies, and in many cases eating cats and dogs was the news from across the Moselle to-day.

A German deserter, whose wife is of Luxembourg nationality and who crossed the line and surrendered to-day, corroborated several of the foregoing reports.

He declared that some army units are splitting up, the men going home regardless of orders, similar to the manner in which the Russian army disintegrated.

Prisoners arriving here from Offenbourg reported to-day that a mutiny swept a regiment of Germans at the Offenbourg railway station, the soldiers shooting the officers and electing their own comrades in their places. This accomplished, the new officers wrote out discharge papers for every man.

Virtually all enemy troops left the German border opposite the American forces to-day. Some deserters constantly filtering back into Luxembourg bring strange stories. In one village an enemy company is reported to have gathered all cats, slaughtering and quattering them and then dividing the portions among the members of the company.

Marshall Says He'll Not Be 'Bolshevik President'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Vice-President Marshall, despite the fact that he is staying in Washington while the President is in Europe, at the request of the President, will not take over any of the executive functions. "I am not going to be a Bolshevik president," he retorted to-night, when asked if he would sign or veto bills in the President's absence.

Wilson Picks Envoys After Waiting for Allies to Act

Chief Surprise Is the Choice of Bliss; All Except White Are in Official "Family"

Republicans Are In High Anger

World Control of Panama, Gibraltar, Suez, Dardanelles, Said To Be U. S. Aim

Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—President Wilson will head the American delegation to the peace conference. The other members of the delegation will be:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.
EDWARD M. HOUSE.
HENRY WHITE, former Ambassador to France and Italy.
General TASKER H. BLISS, former chief of staff of the army, and now American military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles.

Wilson Leads Envoys

The following announcement was made at the White House to-night:

"It was announced at the executive offices to-night that the representatives of the United States at the peace conferences would be the President himself, the Secretary of State, the Hon. Henry White, recently Ambassador to France, Mr. Edward M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss."

"It was explained that it had not been possible to announce these appointments before because the number of representatives was to send had until a day or two ago been under discussion."

The only surprise in the list is General Bliss, who has been representing the War Department abroad and who has been the American military adviser to the Supreme War Council at Versailles. Henry White is the Republican member of the mission, though Senators said to-night that he had not voted for many years and actually had lost his former voting residence in Baltimore.

Ignores McKinley Precedent

To-night's announcement confirms the conviction felt by Senators for some days that no member of the Senate would be appointed on the peace mission. President Wilson has ignored the precedent set by President McKinley in the Spanish-American War. McKinley appointed three Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee, one of whom was a Democrat, Judge George Gray, of Delaware.

Two of the peace commissioners, Colonel House and General Bliss, are already in France, so that the President will be accompanied to Europe by Secretary Lansing and Mr. White, as well as the French and Italian ambassadors and the Belgian Minister. The George Washington, carrying the official party, is expected now to sail on Tuesday.

No word as to the President's ideas about the peace treaty was given out to-day. It is now believed that the President will address Congress on Monday and set forth his views.

This will break another precedent, for the address of the President at the beginning of a session of Congress is usually made on the second day. However, no objection to this is contemplated on Capitol Hill, where leaders say they will be glad to hear the President on Monday.